Carolina Observer.

L. XI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, 1828. [NO. 569.

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ation. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be
l till forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ersons indebted to the Subscriber are re-
sted to make immediate payment—longer
ce cannot be granted.
ROBT. T. GOODWIN.
2, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD.
E. L. WINSLOW.
ly to
eville, *April* 23, 1828. 68tf.

All persons having Books, *parti-*
Law Books, belonging to Thos. C. Hooper, are
d to return them immediately to the Sub-
JAS. H. HOOPER.
24, 1828. 68 2w.

Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement
she has received, begs leave to inform her
friends and the public, that she keeps her
House open for the reception of
RDERS AND TRAVELLERS.
on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four
om Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's
n Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situa-
ving an airy, pleasant House surrounded by
s of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards,
ntation will recommend itself to any who are
s of a retreat in the country; and she assures
ends, that no exertion on her part shall be
g to make them comfortable.
ellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's
will find her House but a little out of the way,
flatters herself that the trifling distance will
considered when put in competition with
and good quarters.
ington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.
67-3m.

Dr. Gilliam

ORMS the public, that he has commenced the
ctice of Medicine on his own footing, and will
ally attend to those who may think proper to
him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door
Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop
ly occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or
House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street,
be found at all times, unless professionally
ed.
etteville, March 12—62tf

Crockery Ware.

ates *Crockery Ware*, assorted to suit Country
erchants.
bags prime Green Coffee,
bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
17, 1828.

Crockery Ware.

ST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN*
CRATES CROCKERY WARE assorted, and
le by WILLKINGS & CO.
nuary17. 54tf.

Wanted,

NE hundred cords *TAN BARK*.
H. G. NELSON.
arch 5, 1826. 61 *tf*.

Fayetteville Academy.

R. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Water-
ville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal
e Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon
duties of his station.
is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the cha-
r of our School to its former celebrity; but, to
s it requires the united patronage of the Town
its vicinity.
ys can here be thoroughly furnished for enter-
any College or University. Board may be had
easonable terms in respectable private families.
H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*
ttevville, April 3, 1828. 65tf.

Charleston Stages.

HE Proprietors of the Line from this place to
Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven
engers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate
an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.
ayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

have seen the meteors of fashion rise and
. The idle part of the world crowd round
elty, and give it notoriety for a term of-
much above its deserts, but after being
d, leave it to its fate, neglected and for-
ten; while they run with eager scent af-
new game, which in due time is cast
like the preceding. Probably, this
ity in mankind is ordained for a wise and
purpose, that every new adventurer
y have his day; as it would be a hard
e indeed to mean capacities to have no
vantages or even notice, which must
evitably be the case, if one alone engross-
the whole attention of the world by the
e power of superior abilities; and there-
e Nature shows us frequent instances of
ose to whom she has been niggardly in
r gift of talents, but, as a recompense, has
ry kindly consigned them to the care and
tronage of fortune; and as it would be an
treme degree of partiality to endow one
vourite with both wisdom and fortune, we
ldom witness that injustice.—*Johnson.*

He who makes conscience his counsel-
r, may expect to gain his cause.
True generosity remembers benefits re-
ived, and forgets those it has conferred.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From Washington Irving's new work, entitled "The Life and Voyages of Columbus."

On the morning of the 7th October, at sun-rise, several of the admiral's crew thought they beheld land, in the west, but so indistinctly that no one ventured to proclaim it, least he should be mistaken, and forfeit all chance of the reward: the *Nina*, however, being a good sailer, pressed forward to ascertain the fact. In a little while a flag was hoisted at her mast-head, and a gun discharged, being the preconcerted signals for land. New joy was awakened throughout the little squadron, and every eye was turned to the west. As they advanced, however, their cloud built hopes faded away, and before evening the promised land had faded in air. The crews now sunk into a degree of dejection proportioned to their recent excitement, when new circumstances occurred to arouse them. Columbus, having observed great flights of small field-birds going towards the south-west, concluded they must be secure of some neighboring land, where they would find food and a resting-place. He knew the importance which the Portuguese voyagers attached to the flight of birds, by following which they had discovered most of their islands. He had now come seven hundred and fifty leagues, the distance at which he had computed to find the island of Cipango; as there was no appearance of it, he might have missed it through some mistake in the latitude. He determined, therefore, on the evening of the 7th of October, to alter his course to the west south-west, the direction in which the birds generally flew, and continue that direction for at least two days. After all, it was no great deviation from his main course, and would meet the wishes of the Pinzons, as well as be inspiriting to his followers generally. For three days they stood in this direction, and then further they went the more frequent and encouraging were the sign of land. Flights of small birds of various colors, some of them such as sings in the fields, came flying about the ships, as they continued towards the south-west, and others were heard also flying by in the night.—Tunny-fish played about the smooth sea; and a heron, a pelican, and a duck were seen, all bound in the same direction. The herbage which floated by the ships was fresh and green as if recently from land; and the air, as Columbus observes, was sweet and fragrant as April breezes in Seville. All these, however, were regarded by the crews as so many delusions, beguiling them on to destruction; and, when, on the evening of the third day, they beheld the sun go down upon a shoreless horizon, they broke forth in clamorous turbulence. They exclaimed against this obstinacy in tempting fate by continuing on into a boundless sea. They insisted upon turning homeward, and abandoning the voyage as hopeless. Columbus endeavoured to pacify them by gentle words, and promises of large rewards; but finding that they only increased in clamour, he assumed a decided tone. He told them it was useless to murmur; the expedition had been sent by the sovereigns to seek the Indies; and happen what might, he was determined to persevere, until, by the blessing of God, he should accomplish the enterprise. Columbus was now at open defiance with his crew, and his situation became desperate. Fortunately, however, the manifestations of neighbouring land were such on the following day as no longer to admit a doubt. Besides a quantity of fresh weeds, such as grow in rivers, they saw a green fish, of a kind which keeps about rocks; then a branch of thorn with berries on it, and recently separated from the tree, floated by them; then they picked up a reed, a small board, and, above all, a staff artificially carved. All gloom and mutiny now gave way to sanguine expectations; and throughout the day each one was eagerly on the watch, in hopes of being the first to discover the long sought for land. In the evening, when, according to invariable custom on board the Admiral's ship, the mariners had sung the *salve regina*, or vesper hymn to the Virgin, he made an impressive address to his crew. He pointed out the goodness of God in thus conducting them by such soft and favorable breezes across a tranquil ocean, cheering their hopes continually with fresh signs, increasing as their fears augmented, and thus guiding them to a promised land. He now reminded them of the orders he had given on leaving the Canaries, that, after sailing westward seven hundred leagues, they should not make sail after midnight. Present appearances authorized such a precaution. He thought it probable they would make land that very night; he ordered, therefore, a vigilant look-out to be kept from the forecastle, promising to whomsoever should make the discovery, a doublet of velvet, in addition to the pensions given by the sovereigns. The breeze had been fresh all day, with more sea than usual, and they had made great progress.—At sunset they had stood again to the west, and were ploughing the waves at a rapid rate, the Pinta keeping the lead, from her superior sailing. The greatest animation prevailed throughout the ships; not an eye was closed that night. As the evening darkened Columbus took his station on the top of the castle or cabin on the high poop of his vessel. However he might carry a cheerful and confident countenance during the day, it was to him a time of the most painful anxiety; and now, when he was wrapped from observation by the shades of night he maintained an intense and unremitting watch, ranging his eye along the dusky horizon, in search of the most vague indications of land. Suddenly, about 10, he thought he beheld a light glimmering at a distance.

Fearing that his eager hopes might deceive him, he called to Pedro Gutierrez, gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and inquired whether he saw a light in that direction; the latter replied in the affirmative. Columbus, yet doubtful whether it might not be some delusion of the fancy, called Rodrigo Sanchez of Segovia, and made the same inquiry. By the time the latter had ascended the round house, the light had dispeared. They saw it once or twice afterwards in sudden and passing gleams, as it were a torch in the bark of a fisherman, rising and sinking with the waves, or in the hand of some person on the shore, borne up and down as he walked from house to house.—So transient and uncertain were these gleams, that few attached any importance to them; Columbus, however, considered them as certain signs of land, and, moreover, that the land was inhabited. They continued their course until two in the morning, when a gun from the *Pinta* gave the joyful signal of the land. It was first discovered by a mariner named Rodrigo de Triana; but the reward was afterwards adjudged to the admiral for having previously perceived the light. The land was now clearly seen about two leagues distant, whereupon they took in sail, and laid to, waiting impatiently for the dawn. The thoughts and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time must have been tumultuous and intense. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The great mystery of the ocean was revealed; his theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established; he had secured to himself a glory which must be as durable as the world itself. It is difficult even for the imagination to conceive the feelings of such a man at the moment of so sublime a discovery. What a bewildering crowd of conjectures must have thronged upon his mind as to the land which lay in darkness! That it was fruitful was evident from the vegetables which floated from its shores. He thought too, that he perceived in the balmy air the fragrance of aromatic groves. The moving light which he had beheld had proved that it was the residence of man. But what were its inhabitants! Were they like those of the other parts of the globe? or were they some strange and monstrous race, such as the imagination in those times was prone to give to all remote and unknown regions? Had he come upon some wild island far in the Indian sea? or was this the famed Cipango itself, the object of his golden fancies? A thousand speculations of the kind must have swarmed upon him, as, with his anxious crews, he watched for the night to pass away; wondering whether the morning light would reveal a savage wilderness, or dawn upon spicy groves, and glittering fanes, and gilded cities, and all the splendour of oriental civilization.

It was on the morning of Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that Columbus first beheld the New World. When the day dawned he saw before him a level and beautiful island, several leagues in extent, of great freshness and verdure, and covered with trees like a continued orchard. Though every thing appeared in the wild luxuriance of untamed nature, yet the island was evidently populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from the woods, and running from all parts to the shore, where they stood gazing at the ships. They were all perfectly naked; and from their attitudes and gestures, appeared to be lost in astonishment. Columbus made signal for the ships to cast anchor, and the boats to be manned and armed. He entered his boat, richly attired in scarlet, and bearing the royal standard; whilst Martin Alonzo, Pinzon, and Vincent Janez, his brother, put off in company in their boats, each bearing the banner of enterprise emblazoned with a green cross, having on each side the letters F. and I., the initials of the Castilian monarchs, Fernando and Isabel, surmounted by crowns. As they approached the shores they were refresned by the sight of the ample forests, which in those climates have extraordinary beauty of vegetation. They beheld fruits of tempting hue, but unknown kind, growing among the trees which overhung the shores. The purity and suavity of the atmosphere, the crystal transparency of the seas which bathe these islands, give them a wonderful beauty, and must have had their effect upon the susceptible feelings of Columbus. No sooner did he land than he threw himself upon his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the rest, whose hearts indeed overflowed with the same feelings of gratitude. Columbus then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling round him the two captains, with Rodrigo de Escobido notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez, and the rest who had landed, he took solemn possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. Having complied with the requisite forms and ceremonies, he now called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him as admiral and viceroy, representing the persons of the sovereigns. The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They had recently considered themselves devoted men, hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as favorites of fortune, and gave themselves up to the most unbounded joy. They thronged around the admiral in their overflowing zeal. Some embraced him, others kissed his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage, were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favours of him as of a man who had already wealth and honours in his gift. Many abject spirits, who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched as it were at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and offering for the future the blindest obedience to his commands. The natives of the island, when, at the dawn of day, they had beheld the ships, with their sails set, hovering on their coast, had supposed them some monsters which had issued from the deep during the night. They had crowded to the beach, and watched their movements with awful anxiety. Their veering about, apparently without effort, the shifting and furling of their sails, resembling huge wings, filled them with astonishment. When they beheld their boats approach the shore, and a number of strange beings clad in glittering steel, or raiment, of various colours, landing upon the beach, they fled in affright to their woods. Finding, however, that there was no attempt to pursue nor molest them, they gradually recovered from their terror, and approached the Spaniards with great awe; frequently prostrating themselves on the earth, and making signs of adoration. During the ceremonies of taking possession, they remained gazing in timid admiration at the complexion, the beards, the shining armour, and splendid dress of the Spaniards. The admiral particularly attracted their attention, from his commanding height, his air of authority, his dress of scarlet, and the deference which was paid him by his companions; all which pointed him out to be the commander. When they had still further recovered from their fears they approached the Spaniards, touched their beards, and examined their hands and faces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus, pleased with their simplicity, their gentleness, and the confidence they reposed in beings who must have appeared to them so strange and formidable, suffered their scrutiny with perfect acquiescence. The wondering savages were won by this benignity; they now supposed that the ships had sailed out of the crystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or that they had descended from above on their ample wings, and that these marvellous beings were inhabitants of the skies.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

The folllowing article comes to our hands, says the Salem Gazette, from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Extract from a letter written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5th, 1828.

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy, being suddenly relieved by means of the Bark of common Elder. One, a woman advanced in years, in the last stages of the disease, who lost a brother a short time previous, by the same disease. The other, a young woman, who had been for 18 months confined to her bed, (four of which previous to January last, she was unable to lie down,) and whose strength was nearly exhausted, is now wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same.

The Recipe is:—"Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon Wine 24 hours; take a gill of the wine in the moring fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, part in the morning and part about noon on an empty stomach. The white pithed Elder abounds in Essex county; we have here two kinds, the white and black pithed; the latter I believe is not found in your vicinity; at least I do not recollect to have met with it there. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the expressed juice from the leaves, (full grown) which has been used with success when Wine could not be procured, is that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy.

Great debility will always follow the use of the powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutricious aliment* as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the Elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effects have been found dangerous in some cases.

The young woman I mentioned used the barked wine at the instance of a skilful practitioner, with whom I am intimately acquainted. He informed me that he had tried every prescription recommended by respectable writers without success, and that the use of the Elder was completely successful."

A patent was taken out in England, in January, for "shoes without nails to the feet of horses and other animals."

Philadelphia, April 11.

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world, there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be guaged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Confessions of an Old Maid.—The N. York Courier makes the following remarks on a recent book with the above title.

"The confessions of an old maid! And what would old maids have to confess? That they were ever anxious for matrimony, but that nobody asked them? Certainly not. There is scarcely an old maid in existence that might not have been married had she thought proper to accept Tom, Dick, or Harry for a husband. It is fastidiousness which makes old maids. It is chance which brings congenial hearts together, and chance does *not* happen to all, despite of Solomon and his wisdom. Many a woman dooms herself to singleness, because chance has not offered her a husband worthy of her love and respect. Therefore do we honour old maids, and therefore shall we ever couch our lance in their defence. It is not true that they are cross, peevish and disagreeable. As a class, they are just the reverse; they are generally well-informed, sociable, and good-hearted—they seldom take any airs upon themselves, which young ladies are prone to do—they are acute observers of men and manners—and he who gains their good-will, finds not only firm friends, but judicious advisers. If works of active benevolence are to be done, if the sick are to be visited, and the poor relieved, one old maid is worth a dozen wives. The sympathies and charities with which the latter embellish home, are carried by the former into the dwellings of distress—she is the secretary of Foreign Affairs in the cabinet of charity. She acts her part, and fulfils her destiny, by diminishing the evils of humanity; and who will refuse to say "*Well Done?*"

Let old maids then be held in proper esteem by the world—and let all old bachelors who cannot give a good account of themselves be hanged."

Intoxication.—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigour in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum—and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence, looses his beneficence: if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him. These ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.—*Condensed from a recent Swedish work.*

Easy method of dislodging Poison from the Stomach.—Place the patient so that his mouth shall be considerably lower than the stomach—as when a man's body is lying across a chair or on a sofa, and his face is brought near the floor—and then, if necessary, press on the stomach with the hand. The cardic orifice opens readily in such a case, and the stomach empties itself like any other inverted vessel.—*Gazette of Health.*

Where a man obtains a large sum without having earned it, if it does not make him very happy, it will certainly make him very miserable.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.

New York, April 24.

By the ship Bayard from Havre, we have our Paris files of 1st March inclusive. They throw no new light on the latest of affairs in the east, nor upon the intentions of the Sultan.

Gen. Lafayette is reported by Captain Robinson as convalescent, after a very severe and dangerous illness. He had been greatly affected by the death of a grand daughter, Madame Perrier, who was married only in August last.

We give some extracts, though of no great interest.

The Courier Francais says—"We are assured that during the short stay made at Paris by Mr. Stratford Canning, some very curious particulars escaped him, relative to the Sultan's rage, upon hearing that his fleet had been destroyed at Navarino. In the first movement of his anger, it appears that his highness ordered three leather sacks to be made for the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, who were to have been drowned in the Bosphorus. But the Muphti, the Reis Effendi, the Uhlemas, and the Divan, threw themselves at his feet, and showed him the fatal consequences of such a resolution. From this specimen of Mussulman wrath, an idea may be formed of the degree of energy that would direct the war which seems at hand, and of the candour of those who hoped a few days ago for an arrangement with the Turks."

The consulates of the allied powers at Smyrna had been closed on the 26th Jan. The operations by the Greeks against the fortress of Scio were continued; and although two Turkish ships of the line and a brig of war had arrived at Mytilene from Constantinople, and were ready to transport troops from Chesme to Scio, it was believed that Admiral Rigny would forbid them. He was at Vourla, and has already sent notice to Scio and to the government of Greece. As Lord Cochrane was informed, a few months ago, that the allies would forbid the Turkish and Greek vessels to land on coasts not immediately dependent on them, it is supposed a similar course will be followed in the present case, and that there will be no repetition of the massacres of Scio.

We learn from Constantinople, that the persecution of the Armenians continued, and great distress prevailed by the exile of thousands of families, who had no resource, but what arose from the voluntary contributions of the European legations.

Spain.—The fears, as well as the hopes of the imbecile Ferdinand and his courtiers, are easily excited. A monk from Havana has alarmed him with a declaration that there is a tendency in that island to a revolution, and that if the pay of the troops should be delayed the standard of rebellion would be immediately raised.

The King has quite recovered from the gout. A rumour has been circulated within a few days that the Royalist party had unfurled the Spanish flag at Porto Cabello, that General John Loriga, was sent thither immediately from the Havana, and that it is expected that Barcelona, La Guayra, and Cumana, will follow the example.

France.—The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies have assumed an interesting and promising aspect. M. B. Constant and M. Dupin the elder had introduced propositions said to be highly important, on the liberty of the Press. Both of them demanded the legislative authorities to be produced under which the ministers claimed the right of establishing the censorship during the recess of the Chambers; and one of M. B. Constant's plans has for its object to deprive the administration of the power of taking away a printer's license, after his condemnation.—A Paris paper expresses a hope that the censorship will be nothing more than a name, under the management of a Chamber composed of the real, chosen Representatives of France.

The French ship of the line Breslaw, which suffered severely at Navarino, has been repaired, and was to sail from Toulon for Milo very soon, and to be followed by a frigate.

Havre, February 29, 1828.

Commercial Advices.—Our cotton market remains much in the same state as per our last, sales continuing to be effected at our former quotations of 72 a 92, and for Uplands and Carolinas, 85 a 1,10; for Louisiana's, 72 a 90; for Teneriffe and Alabama's, our total sales during the past fortnight, amount to 5,681 bales.

No improvement we think is likely to take place in prices at present, nor do we anticipate any, unless the total crops of the U. S. should prove deficient, compared with those of the last year.

South America.—The Salem Register publishes the following letter from an intelligent American in South America:

"I have already written you a long letter on politics, but have omitted to mention a subject that, no doubt, will be of interest to you, and one that will cause much observation in the United States: I mean the appearance of hostilities between Colombia and Peru. One can scarcely credit, what is an obvious fact, that the conduct of Peru, towards a country to which she owes her independence, and that effected not three years ago, has been such as would justify a declaration of war, if prudence did not dictate other means to obtain satisfaction for the injuries inflicted and insults offered.

"There is no doubt that Peru aided the instigators of the late rebellion here, and we all know that a Peruvian brig of war conveyed the troops that landed in this province, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Bogota. The Minister of Colombia, in Peru, has been peremptorily ordered to quit the country in 24 hours and the Colombian officers have, in the same manner, been rudely driven from all parts of her territory. Still, a war must be attended with such disastrous consequences, that every friend to his country, here and in Peru, wish to avoid it. The finances of both countries are in a wretched state, and the people factious. The troops of both nations have fought, side by side, in the cause of liberty, and many families have members in both armies."

From the N. Y. American.

A secret influence of no common character is said to be exercised at the present moment near the English throne. An allusion (published in most of our papers) was made, it will be remembered, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Duncombe, to an "incorporeal being," who, in connexion with another and more substantial person in the city, was in fact the fountain of office and honour. This hint thus thrown out by a young member of the House, seems to have produced great excitement, and the papers teem with remarks, some serious, some sportive, on the extent of this influence, and the characters of those who exercise it.—These individuals, it appears are Sir William Knighton, one of the King's physicians, and Rothschild the Jew banker. Mr. Herries, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now reduced to Master of the Mint, is said to have owed his appointment to the first named station, to an opportune suggestion of his name, by the Doctor—at a moment—and none better understand when they are, than the faculty—when the royal ear was open to his influence. The cunning Israelite was the *friend* of the favorite physician. It is in reference to such an influence as this, that a writer in the London Times, who signs *Algernon*, thus exclaims—

Things cannot remain as they are. We cannot suffer the destinies of this mighty empire to be wielded by the unclean hands of a Jew and a man-midwife.

In order, as it is surmised, to avoid any *ecclairissement*, Sir William Knighton had been dispatched, according to the last accounts, on a professional visit to the Duke of Cambridge, at Hanover.

Increase of Crime in London.—Mr. Peel has proposed an inquiry into the police of the Metropolis. From his speech in the House of Commons, we learn, that the number of commitments in the Metropolis, in 1820, was 2,773; in 1823, 2,503—a reduction of 270. But, in 1824, there began to be an increase, which has gone on progressively augmenting, till the end of 1827, when the commitments were 3,381—an increase compared with 1823, of 878. This increase is not, however, in crimes of the most aggravated nature, but in offences connected with property. The increase in the number of larcenies more than accounts for the total increase; whence it follows, that in other offences than simple larceny, there is a decrease.

In 1821, the population of London, Westminster, and Middlesex, was 1,144,531: this did not include the population on the Surry side of the river. The average of criminal commitments for the three years, 1823, 4, and 5, was 2,700, or one person in 423. The average of the two last years was 3,400, out of a population then computed at 1,300,000, or one person in 380. The population of Paris, and its environs, in 1820, was 821,706, and the commitments 2,000, being one in 410. There is one department in France, in which the accused are to the total population as 1 to 1,000. There is another where they are only as one to 27,342. This is a striking inequality. In the Department of the Seine, of 100 offences, 90 are against property, and only 10 against persons. In Corsica, on the contrary, 76 out of 100 are for offences against the person. In 1828, the commitments for larceny, in London, were 2,118, the commitments of all sorts, being 3,457: so that the other offences were 1,339.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial to the different gaols in England and Wales has progressively very much increased within the last eighteen years. In the year 1809, they amounted to 5,146 only. In 1826, they had increased to 16,147; and during the year 1827, the number has still further increased to 17,921, or 1,774 more than the number in the preceding year.

And the following crimes have much increased during the past year; house-breaking, cattle, horse, and sheep stealing; forgery, coining, robbery of the person; larceny from the person, embezzlement of the property of employers, frauds, receiving stolen goods; offences against Lord Ellenboro's Act, and offences under the game laws.

The police of London is pretty good during the day; but, at night, when property is most exposed, precaution, says Mr. Peel, "seems to desert us altogether." One great cause of the increase of crime is the expense of prosecuting it. "It was a poor provision for the distribution of justice, to say to a poor man who had been robbed of 10*l.* that he can prosecute the thief for 20*l.* The time would soon come, when it would be admitted, that the country had altogether outgrown its institutions." Mr. Hume referred the increase of crime to that of Taxation.

Balt. American.

Life of Lord Byron.—Some incorrect statements having appeared respecting the late agreement between Mr. Moore and Mr. Murray on this subject, we think it right to give the transaction accurately.—It is not true that the Messrs. Longman entered into any terms with Mr. Moore for the purchase of this work. The sum which they so liberally advanced to him, (2000 guineas) at the time when he consented to the destruction of Lord Byron's *Memoranda*, was merely in the nature of a private loan, to be repaid out of the profits of the works they might publish for him; and a Life of Lord Byron, founded upon the valuable materials in the possession of Mr. Moore, has for some time been in preparation. Within the last few weeks, however, Mr. Murray having been induced by the late shameful misrepresentations of Lord Byron's character, to bring forward those letters and papers of the noble poet which he had originally intended to reserve to some future period, submitted a proposition to Mr. Moore, offering not only to place these materials at his disposal, but to give him 4,000 guineas for the work. Acknowledging the liberality of this proposal, Mr. Moore merely stipulated that the sum in which he stood indebted to the Messrs. Longman should be immediately repaid, to which Mr. Murray assented, and, with the full consent and approbation of the Messrs. Longman, this agreement, so interesting to all lovers of genius, was on Friday last formally ratified by the parties.

London paper.

Scotch Bull.—Sir Walter Scott, in the second chapter of Tales of a Grandfather, in describing the flight of Macduff from the Castle of Dunsinane, says, "Macduff fled *as fast as horses' feet could carry him*" till he came to the great ferry of the river Tay—"when (says Sir Walter) Macduff got into his own province of Fife, which is on the other side of the Tay, *he rode on faster than before!*—It should be remembered that Sir Walter recently made a visit to Ireland.

Mr. Cowell, the Manager of the Baltimore Theatre, has generously consented to give the entire receipt of a night's performance for the benefit of the suffering Greeks; on which occasion, Miss Clara Fisher has also tendered her professional services.

From the Old Dominion.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

We are indebted to Wm. S. Archer, Esq. the representative in Congress, from this district, for a Report from the Committee on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relates to the Department of State. This report occupies 99 pages, the greater part of which consists of tables furnished by the State Department. This document should be disseminated far and wide, that the people might be enabled fully to comprehend the monstrous extravagance of their rulers—their utter disregard of economy—and the profuse manner in which they have lavished the nation's money, while many of our honest farmers are literally starving, on their tools and parasites. We may, probably, hereafter, present our readers with so much of this extraordinary report, as emanates immediately from the committee, and which enters into a review of some of the most objectionable items contained in the various statements furnished by the Department of State. In the mean time, however, we recommend to the public the following synopsis of this report, which we have copied from the last Baltimore Republican.

The "Economical Administration," or Mr. Clay's Extravagance.

The Committee of the House of Representatives "on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures as relates to the State Department," have made a report. A friend has sent us a copy of it; and we now propose to lay before our readers some extracts from it, that they may judge for themselves how much truth there is in the assertion of the Adams party that "the present is the most *economical* Administration, that ever was in the country." We shall copy from the Report itself, which takes its statements from the books of the State Department and Statements made out by the officers of that Department.

For extra Clerk hire in copying and map tracing.

In the year 1825,	$2,553 79
do 1826,	7,561 00
do 1827,	3,597 45
Total	$13,711 24

A certain amount is appropriated every year by Congress for payment of the Clerks of each department, and this appropriation is always based upon the estimate, furnished by the head of the department, of what will be necessary for the purpose, and over and above the amount deemed requisite for the payment of the Clerks, a sum is appropriated to meet *contingencies*—to pay for any *extra* copying which may become necessary. The appropriation for this object is also based upon estimates furnished by the head of the Department. The estimates furnished by Mr. Clay for the years 1825—6—7 have been $1000 for each year for *extra copying, or extra clerk hire*. That sum for three years would amount to $3,000; "when, in fact, (say the Committee,) there was expended, during that period, *more than* FOUR TIMES *that amount.*" In other words, Mr. Clay, instead of spending in three years THREE *thousand dollars for extra Clerk hire*, has expended THIRTEEN *thousand seven hundred and eleven.*

To Peter Force for publishing copies of Indian Treaties $197 00

This sum is small, but as it was paid in direct violation of a positive law of Congress, it is worthy of attention. "By an act of Congress of May, 1820, (say the Committee) it will appear that the publication of such treaties is confined to one paper, and *that to be within the limits of the State or Territory to which the subject-matter of such treaty shall belong.*" Now we presume, that under no possible *construction*, can it be made to appear, that the subject-matter of *any* Indian Treaty belongs to the *District of Columbia.* Mr. Clay has then, in the very teeth of the law, put the above amount into the pocket of his pensioned editor, Mr. Force. Congress say this Treaty shall be published (for instance in a paper in *Arkansas Territory* and in that paper *only.* No! says Mr. Clay, *putting his hand into the contingent fund*, it shall be published in my paper the National Journal *also*—I must take care of my friend Force. If the laws are thus set at defiance and the people's money thus squandered on hireling editors in the *first* four years; what will be done in the *last* four, if Mr. Adams be re-elected.

"John A. King, Charge des Affaires at London, for his salary from the 1st of July, 1826, the day on which his duties commenced, to the 31st of August following, when they terminated, sixty-two days, at $4,500 per annum, $758 15

For amount of his outfit, equal to one year's salary, 4,500 00

Dolls. 5,258 15

Endorsed thus: "The President approves the above charges, 22d December, 1828.

H. CLAY."

We will make no remarks upon the extravagance of this allowance of FIVE THOUSAND *two hundred and fifty eight dollars* to John A. King for *sixty-two days* services, when in fact he rendered *no services;* but will submit to the public the two following extracts from the *act of Congress*, and leave them to say whether it was not *in violation* of that act. The Act of Congress 1810, chap. 61, sections 1 and 2, is in the following words:

"That the President of the United States shall not allow to any Minister Plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any Charge des Affaires, a greater sum than at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any Secretary of Legation or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary to any Minister Plenipotentiary, a greater sum than at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; with this proviso, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to allow to a Minister Plenipotentiary, or Charge des Affaires, on going *from the U. States* to any foreign country, an outfit, which shall in no case exceed one full year's salary of such Minister or Charge des Affaires."

The second section enacts, "that to entitle any *Charge des Affairs*, or Secretary of any Legation, or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the compensation therein before provided, they shall respectively *be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;* but in the recess of the Senate, the President is hereby authorised to make such appointment, which shall be submitted to the Senate at the next session thereafter, for their advice and consent; and *no compensation* shall be allowed to any *Charge des Affaires*, or any of the Secretaries herein before described, *who shall not have been appointed as aforesaid.*"

To Lary Anderson, for his services from 29th *December*, 1824, to the 18th *February*, 1825, making 51 days at $6 per day, and travelling expenses from Carthagena to Bogota, and from thence to Washington, as bearer of the Convention between the United States and Colombia, $1,190 00.

To George S. Watkins, Special Messenger of the United States to the Minister at London, for compensation from 12th *March* to 1st *July*, 1825, making 112 days, at 6 dollars per day, including his passage out and returning, travelling expenses from Washington to New York, from Liverpool to London, and from London to Liverpool, on his return, and from New York back to Washington. $1,347 68.

Let us examine this case a little. This Mr. G. S. Watkins is the son of one of the Auditors at Washington, *Tobias Watkins*, Esq., known better by the name of "*Uncle Toby*," one of the editors of Mr. Adams' paper, the *National Journal.* Master Geo. is now—probably was then—a Clerk in one of the Departments. Let us see how much the young gentleman, even without requiring him to live "with an eye to the *strictest* economy," made by the trip. We'll make him a liberal allowance—suppose him to have had his champaigne and turtle.

From Washington to New York,	$30
From New York to Liverpool,	150
From Liverpool to London,	30
From London to Liverpool,	30
From Liverpool to N. York,	150
From N. York to Washington,	30
	$420 00
Amount paid G. S. Watkins,	1,347 68
Balance after all expenses paid,	$927 68

NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS (clear of all expenses) *for* 112 *days services!* What must one of our plain republican farmers, who would consider this sum as a handsome reward for *a whole year's* hard labor, think when he sees a young sprig of the Metropolis make it in *less than four months?*

A hard working man, who pays his taxes to government, and with "an eye to the strictest economy," can barely make the two ends of the year meet, sees a young man spend his hard earnings in a flying trip to London.—*Nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars*, for 112 days services.

"To John H. Pleasants, bearer of dispatches to Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, for his compensation from 19th April to 22d Aug. 1825, making 126 days, at $6 a day, including his passage, going and returning, his travelling expenses and boarding, from the time of his leaving Richmond on the 19th April, to the 26th May, 1825, in which interval he was seeking from Baltimore to Boston, the means of getting to Buenos Ayres, and his expenses in returning from N. York to Richmond, $1940 00

Any person would suppose, from this statement, which is literally copied from the books of Mr. Clay's department, that Mr. Pleasants *did actually go to Buenos Ayres.*—Such, however, is not the fact. He never was at Buenos Ayres. He went to *Liverpool*, and sent the "dispatches" on to Buenos Ayres, we believe, by the captain of the vessel; by whom they might as well have been sent from the start, and the $1940 saved.

To *Theodore W. Clay*, bearer of dispatches to Mexico, for his passage to New York, including one day's detention in Philadelphia, $18 50

His passage to Vera Cruz,	150 00
Carriage hire and expenses to Mexico,	126 50
Carriage hire to Vera Cruz,	75 00
Expenses to do.	23 25
His return passage to New York,	150 00
Expenses from thence to Washington,	20 25
His compensation from 17th March, the day of his departure from Washington, to the 2d July, 1827, inclusive, the day of his return thither, making 107 days, at 6 dollars per day,	642 90
	$1205 50

This *Theodore W. Clay*, is the son of the Secretary of State, Henry Clay. During the whole time Mr. Jefferson was in office, he never gave an office to any relation or connexion of his. Should not delicacy have prescribed the same course to Mr. Clay?

We have thus laid before our readers some extracts from the report of the committee, and made a few brief comments on them.

Frost in Cotton.—In a communication addressed to the editor of the Charleston Courier, it is stated, that the young Cotton, and vegetation in general, on the Islands of Edisto and James, have been much injured by the late cold weather. At the latter place in particular, the young plants have been entirely destroyed, and the Planters are now engaged in ploughing it up and replanting. Watermelons, Cucumbers, and all of less hardy natures, have shared the same fate. The Fruit, also, is very much injured; particularly Peaches and Plums, some of which were as large as marbles, and are turned black by the frost. The inhabitants presage serious consequences to the health of the Islands, from the unusual warm weather during the past winter.

An elderly fellow, named Luke Boyle, came reeling into the office about noon, and desired that he might be sent to the Penitentiary. He said he left that place on Thursday, and was anxious to go back again. He had been there one year. The magistrate gave him a paper authorising his re-incarceration, on receiving which he invoked a thousand blessings on the head of the justice, and went off with the same staggering gait in which he presented himself.—*New York Paper.*

SPEECH OF MR. BRYAN

We make the following extracts from [the speech] of Mr. Bryan, the Representative in Co[ngress] the Newbern district, in this State, in o[pposition] the Tariff, and particularly to that item [of] duty of 10 cents per gallon on Molasse[s] of which, as we think it is clearly shown [by Mr. B.] will be to cut off another branch of the [West India] Trade, which is important to North C[arolina] the trade with the French Islands. Th[is] has, by its negligence, lost us the trade [with the Eng]tish Islands; and when Congress shall ha[ve driven] us out of that with the French, (which [will be the] consequence of the passage of the Ta[riff in its] present shape,) nearly all our foreign [trade] must cease. No stone seems left unturn[ed to crush] poor North Carolina to the dust.

Mr. B. was speaking in reply to Mr. [Ingham of] Pennsylvania,—

"The gentleman from Pennsylv[ania] said that hemp and molasses is a [fine] theme for eloquence. Sir, I read[ily admit] that it does not appear to be a [theme for] rhetorical flourishes, and beautiful[imagery]; nor am I ambitious of investigating [a] ject with artificial dignity or splen[dor of] rations. My object, sir, will be m[ore] factorily attained, if I can impress [upon the] committee "plain matters of fact," [and] inferences from them as common [sense may] make. The gentleman, according[ly in his] prehension of his remarks, has [represented] additional tax proposed on molas[ses] small business, and seems to won[der] should produce excitement. Sir, [I am] such a *small* affair, I am sorry [to say] the Committee on Manufactures [should] have stopped to notice it. I can [assure the] gentleman that it is a matter of [great] portance to my constituents, as [it is to] the citizens of the Eastern States.

"The gentleman from Maine [(Mr. Ware)] suppose that the State which he re[presents] in part, so ably, is more interested [in this] other in the Union. I am glad [to find] thought so; as it inflamed his ardor [and] imated his zeal in a good cause: [I can] assure that gentleman that the Stat[e of North] Carolina has also a most important [interest] at stake, and I am happy to have [his] assistance, or rather to co-operate [with him] in defending the interests dependen[t on] the West India trade, however humi[ble] may seem.

The only foreign trade of North C[arolina] is, and long has been, with the We[st India] Islands: while the shallowness of our [harbors] forbid our participation in the E[ast India] trade, the nature of our productio[ns and] contiguity to those Islands—their w[ants] their produce, early invited an inte[rcourse] with them, which has been maintai[ned and] preserved under great discouragem[ents].

"Indeed, this intercourse being [founded] upon the only true basis of all com[merce], mutual wants and mutual demands, i[t is] sustained as it were by the efforts of [nature] herself. North Carolina produces [in] abundance, the materials for such an [assort]ed cargo as is most desired in those [islands]. We can export in almost any quanti[ty] ber of all kinds, staves, shingles, p[itch], con, corn, peas, beans, naval stores, [and] live stock. The principal trade, [however], sir, is, I believe, in the various k[inds of] pitch pine, lumber, staves and shi[ngles]. We receive in return, from various i[slands] molasses, sugar, coffee, rum and s[pecie] to a much greater amount than is r[equired] for the consumption of our own citi[zens]. Many of our merchants make ex[tensive] shipments of lumber, &c., and order [returns] turn cargoes to New York, or other N[orthern] ern ports, to pay for goods bought [by the] merchants of those cities; and this is [found] to be a mutually advantageous mode of [remitting] ing remittances, or, in other words, of [paying] ing their debts.

"This trade, sir, is also very conv[enient] to Northern ship owners. Numbers of [their] vessels crowd our ports in the fall of [the] year, and find employment till the spri[ng in] freighting our lumber, &c. to the We[st India] dies, while others carry out cargoes of [their] own products to the Islands, and there [barter] ter them for West India produce, w[hich] they bring to North Carolina and exch[ange] for lumber, &c., or corn, and thus pr[oduce] successive cargoes, continually increa[sing] in value, and furnishing aliment to an e[xten]prising traffic.

"This trade from North Carolina, [I] believe, principally with the French Isl[ands]. It is essentially a *barter* trade. We are [not] allowed to export sugar, coffee, or s[pecie] from a French island; molasses is th[erefore] fore received of necessity as a return c[argo]. The condition of this trade at present [is] tainly cannot bear an additional bu[rden], and, Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe [that] this house would consent to impose the [ad]ditional burden contemplated by this [bill] with a full understanding of the subject [in] all its bearings and operations. As [the] trade is now conducted, it barely sust[ains] itself; its great value consists in the *emp[loy]ment* which it yields to a numerous cla[ss of] our citizens—many, especially of the po[orer] classes, are employed in the various op[era]tions of getting lumber and the differ[ent] kinds of timber for the West India mar[ket]. The winter season is most advantageo[usly] devoted by the farmer to these occupati[ons], and he is thus enabled to procure the [ne]cessaries for his family, which are now de[em]ed the ordinary, if not necessary comf[orts] of life.

"I think I may say, sir, that about seve[n] eighths of the tonnage of North Carolina [is] employed in this trade, and about forty v[es]sels from the port of Newbern alone. I [will] pose upon an average, about four or [five] West India voyages may be made in a year.

"The House will readily perceive, sir, [that] if this vent for our products is closed, gr[eat] and general distress must ensue. I ha[ve] said, sir, that the trade cannot bear this [ad]ditional burthen. This assertion, sir, I th[ink] may be incontrovertibly sustained.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, 1828.

"The average sales of lumber, at the ench Islands, for the last twelve months, y be estimated, I understand, at $32 pr. ousand, payable in molasses at an average ice of 21 cents per gal. adding to this the ice of the hogshead, $3 50, and 5 per nt. for difference or loss on guage, and by e present impost of 5 cents per gallon, the st to the importer is enhanced to 31 or cents per gallon, without any allowance freight or insurance. The average car- sales of molasses in the U. States, for last twelve months, have not exceeded cents per gallon, thus allowing a loss of or 3½ cents per gallon."

"It must be obvious to the Committee m these facts, that the imposition of is additional duty will operate as a com- te interdict to our West India trade: and t will be in effect to our whole foreign de. The Constitution prohibits a tax up- exports; here will be such a tax upon ir substitute representatives, that is, the mmodities for which they are exchanged, effectually to prohibit their exportation. e might with great justice, it seems to , Mr. Chairman, before this additional rthen is imposed on us, call upon Con- ss to place us on an equal footing with e other states engaged in this trade, by moving the obstructions to our commerce, t we might be equally qualified to bear otherwise the greatest injury must re- t to us from the peculiarly oppressive eration of the tax upon us. I trust, Mr. airman, that the brief review which I ve made of the navigation and commerce North Carolina will acquit me of being respasser upon the time and patience of e House."

This bill is intended, we are told, as a com- mise between the two great contending rtics: the manufacturers and the growers wool and grain in the middle and north- n States—the interests which cannot ar- ge themselves under the banner of ei- er the one or the other, are to be trodden wn in their march to what they deem their utual advantage. I hope, sir, they may t arrive at a Moscow, where, when they ve seized the prize, they will find nought t ruin and desolation. Sir, what possible nefit can the State which I have the honor part so inadequately to represent, derive m this bill? What compensation for the nihilation of her West India trade? None, burthen is added to burthen. The north- n and eastern States may derive some com- nsating benefit from protecting and build- g up their manufactures, into which their pital must be speedily transferred—they ve also left open to them the trade with the itish and North American Provinces, which ow very considerable. In neither these we participate—they operate as *addition*- burthens upon us, because they make us butary to our northern and eastern breth- n.

I know, Sir, that it has been customary to sider the State which I have the honor t to represent as but little interested in mmerce, and it is true, that we have but le European trade. Yet, sir, upon exami- ion of the Treasury records, it will be nd that our aggregate tonnage of every d, is very little inferior to that of Virgin- and is actually greater than that of any te south of us. We have many little rts where vessels are owned, which are em- yed in the coasting and West India trade; d the amount of our exports appears, from e memorial to which I have referred, to be ry considerable.

Buonaparte, it is well known, was an ex- llent horseman, and affected to imitate exander the Great in his horsemanship d courage in bestriding whatever was ought to him. "On a particular occasion fine high-spirited horse, richly caparison- was brought to him, said to be a present m a certain prince. Buonaparte, after iring the beauty, &c. of the animal, was t on the point of mounting him, when cessary to his invariable custom, he or- ed a mamelu to mount and try him. He , but before he had gone far a violent plosion took place in the saddle, and ei- killed or much maimed the hapless do- etic.

Shocking end of Intemperance.—We learn at at an early hour of the night before t a woman, named Mary White, was en upon the street, much intoxicated, and into the back room of the Belvidere tch House. On yesterday morning, at time of releasing the prisoners, one of officers remarked that a woman who d been put in, had not come out, and on king examination found a lifeless body. covered that she had tied her handker- f one of the bars in the window, and her garter so as to form a loop, ich she had hung herself. The eft 7 children, who unlike their mother, are all well behaved, and ced in good employment.—*Balt. paper.*

Another Newspaper.—We have received a w paper called the Juvenile Gazette, prin- at Providence, with the request to ex- nge. We find upon measurement, that s paper is about 5 inches long and 3 inch- wide, very decidedly the smallest news- per in the world. It is edited with ability, without much labour, and is published O. Kindal, jr. Market-square—price fifty-five cents per annum, payable *Quarter- ly* in advance.—*Noah.*

In South Carolina every body ought to be le to eat Rice; on the same principle that ld times the people of Boston devoted nday in the week, to eating Codfish. Not please their palate, but to encourage the try.—*Georgetown Harvest.*

White fish are taken in greater abundance n river, Detroit river, this season. In ne eighth, Mr. Gille caught 47,000 in one ich equal to 361 barrels.

Col. Thomas Henderson, former editor of the Raleigh Star, but for a few years past a resident of West Tennessee, has been publicly requested, through the columns of the Jackson Gazette, to permit his name to be run for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. We have not seen whether he has consented to run or not.

Western Carolinian.

The returns from the Virginia Convention poll, to this day, embrace forty-one counties and one town. Present majority for a Convention about 2,458. Sixty-four counties remain to be heard from, and three towns: of these, twenty-eight counties are West of the Blue Ridge, and forty-six East of that natural boundary. The twelve Western counties which have voted have given a majority of near 5,000 for a Convention; eleven have given large majorities in its favor, and Bath, only, a majority against it. The counties between tide water and the Blue Ridge are much divided; five having given a majority of between 8 and 900 votes for a Convention, and six of near 400 against it—being a nett majority of about 500 in its favor. Of the nineteen counties on the tide water, the votes of which are known, but one has given a small majority for a Convention; the other eighteen, with the town of Petersburg, have given a majority of 3,009 against it.

Nat. Int.

Silk.—By a letter published in the last number of the American Farmer, it appears that the silkworm and its proper aliment are of spontaneous growth, in the state of Mississippi. This winter, a Mr. Benton of Vicksburgh, states that the cocoons are about as large as a hen's egg, and that they differ from all others, in having a hulk on the outside, in all respects similar to that which incloses the worm. They are found sometimes upon the lime, and sometimes on the cane; when on the latter they are small, when on the former, larger than upon the mulberry. The country abounds with mulburry trees, mostly black and red, though there are many of the white.

A City friend informs us, that on Monday afternoon he took a walk to the Little Falls, (of the Potomac) and on passing the locks, found thirteen boats laden with produce. Among the number were two laden with iron, one of which had the *Richard Rush flag* flying. The others were loaded with flour, whiskey, flax, &c. He was informed, that, in the morning of the same day, there were upwards of forty boats lying at the locks, all of which passed down except those mentioned; besides some rafts of timber. These simple facts afford some idea of the extent of the transportation which may be anticipated when the Canal is completed, seeing that the present imperfect river navigation furnishes, upon any rise in the river, so copiously and abundantly, the produce of the banks of the Potomac.—*National Intelligencer.*

Coincidences—Grief!—The relict of the unfortunate wight who was the subject of the coroner's inquest in this town, we are informed, has been the wife of *three husbands*, all of whom were devotees to the bottle: and, notwithstanding their aversion to *water*, all three came to their death by drowning! Before the body of her last husband was found, the provident widow was receiving the addresses of another lover! True, after the body was found, and while it lay exposed by the river, she wept bitterly, and rent the air with her lamentations; yet scarce had the coroner performed his office, and the grave received its trust, that this *disconsolate* mourner dried her tears and sought consolation in the arms of a *fourth husband.*—*Macon Tel.*

Surgical.—A successful case of transfusion of blood recently occurred at Shrewsbury, in England. A poor woman in consequence of miscarriage, had, from a violent hemorrhage, become quite exhausted; her pulse had been imperceptible for about an hour and a half; her extremities cold, and perspiration clammy; added to which symptoms, her stomach was so irritable, as to reject all kinds of nourishment, and every cordial stimulant that was offered. At this critical moment, it occurred to Mr. Clement, the surgical gentleman called in, that the only chance was to attempt the operation above alluded to; and having procured a healthy stout man, who was willing to aid in the operation, by allowing the requisite blood to be taken from him, Mr. Clement opened a vein in the arm of each, and by means of a patent syringe and tubes, injected about fifteen ounces of blood into the woman's arm. In the course of a few hours she was perceptibly better, and has since continued improving, giving every assurance of ultimate recovery.

The *New York Courier*, in noticing the American Chesterfield, an instructive little volume published some time since in this city, appears to laugh at the idea of making a gentleman by set rules, and remarks very properly that all the care and instruction of the courtly Chesterfield did not make a gentleman of his sheepish son, despite of the commingled blood of the Dormers and Stanhopes. Nature had not furnished the material. You might as well attempt to make a post coach out of an apple pye, as to convert a square-rigged, thick-fibred and hard sinewed clown into a graceful gentleman.

'Society, not books, must teach a man good manners and agreeable deportment. He may study himself blind, over directions how to behave, and then make a fool of himself in company. If a lady drops her reticule, he must stop to consult his oracle whether he is to pick it up with the tongs or with his hand. If he is at dinner, he must ask his book whether he is to throw the chicken bones under the table, or leave them on his plate. Of all unfortunate people, those are most to be pitied who aspire to gentility, when nature and circumstance have put an eternal bar between them and their object.

Melancholy Casualty.—On Saturday last, a fine promising son of Capt. Neill McNeill, of this county, was drowned in Rockfish Creek, in which he was bathing. The body was found the same evening, and interred on Sunday.

GURDON DEMING, Esq. of this town, has been appointed, by the Governor of the State of Connecticut, Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, under a late act of that State, entitled, "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds and Instruments under seal, and Depositions." By virtue of his commission, Mr. Deming has authority to take the acknowledgment of all instruments of writing necessary to be used within the State of Connecticut, and to take depositions relating to any cause in the Courts of that State.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in La Guayra (Colombia,) to a merchant in this town, dated 23d March, in which it is stated that that port is open for the introduction of all kinds of grain duty free until the 5th of August next. Rice, (free of duty,) would sell for $4 50 to $5 00 per 100lbs.; Corn, $3 50 to $4 50 per fanega (upwards of a flour barrel in quantity;) Flour, (duty $3) $12 to $12 50; Beef, (duty $4) $12 to $13 per bbl.; Pork, (duty $6,) $14 to $15 per bbl.; Plank, (heavy duty,) $33 to $50 pr. M.

The Legislature of New York terminated a session of 112 days, in the afternoon of Monday last. During the session, 339 laws were passed, several of which are general and important. The adjournment is to the 9th September next, when the completion of the revision of the Statutes will be the sole business.

Congress.—The Tariff Bill finally passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 22d inst. by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, of Pa. Armstrong, Baldwin, Barber, of Conn. Barlow, Barnard, Beecher, Belden, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Buck, Bunner, Burges, Chase, Chilton, Clark, of N. Y. Clark, of Ky. Condict, Coulter, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, Davenport, Ohio, De Graff, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earll, Findlay, Forward, Fry, Garnsey, Garrow, Green, Harvey, Healy, Hobble, Hoffman, Hunt, Jennings, Johns, Keese, King, Lawrence, Lecompte, Leffler, Letcher, Little, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, McHatton, McKean, McLean, Merwin, Metcalfe, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, of Pa. Moore, of Ky. Orr, Phelps, Pierson, Ramsay, Russell, Sergeant, Sloane, Smith, of Ind. Stanberry, Stevenson, of Pa. Sterigere, Stewart, Storrs, Stower, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Taylor, Thompson, of N. J. Tracy, Tucker, of N. J. Vance, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson, of Pa. John J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods, of Ohio, Woodcock, Wolf, Wright, of N. Y. Wright of Ohio, Yancey.—105.

NAYS.—Messrs Alexander, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of Va. Alston, Anderson of Me. Archer, Bailey, P. P. Barbour, Barker, Barringer, Bartlett, Bates, of Mass. Bates, of Mo. Bell, Blair, Brent, Bryan, Butman, Cambreleng, Carson, Carter, Claiborne, Conner, Crockett, Culpeper, Davenport, of Va. Davis, of Mass. Davis, of S. C. Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Everett, Floyd, of Geo. Fort, Gale, Gilmer, Gorham, Gurley, Haile, Hallock, Hamilton, Haynes, Hodges, Holmes, Ingersoll, Isaaks, Johnson, Kerr, Lea, Livingston, Locke, Long, Lumpkin, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, McKee, Mercer, Mitchell, Tenn. Moore, Alab. Newton, Nuckolls, Oakley, O'Brien, Owen, Pearce, Plant, Polk, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Rives, Roane, Sawyer, Shepperd, Smyth, of Va. Sprague, Taliaferro, Thompson, of Geo. Trezvant, Tucker, of S. C. Turner, Varnum, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Weems, Wilde, Williams, Wingate.—94.

In the Senate, the bill has only been acted on so far as to be referred to the Committee on Manufactures. It is said that there is a majority in its favor.

On Thursday Mr. Branch submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North Carolina the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, which was paid by said State to certain Indians of the Cherokee nation, for reservation of land.

The House of Representatives has, by a majority of 7 votes, directed the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Major General of the army.

Washington, April 25.

The Senate yesterday had under consideration the resolution which passed the House of Representatives the day before, to appoint a joint Committee to fix upon a day for the adjournment of Congress, but did not come to any decision upon it. They are of opinion, in all probability, that, with something like four hundred bills upon the table of the House of Representatives, about a hundred of which have already passed the Senate, it is altogether too soon to tie up the two Houses by any vote fixing a day for adjournment, which once fixed, could not be altered without the consent of both Houses.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Golden Opinions.—The following are extracts of a letter received by a Member of Congress from North Carolina, from a respectable farmer, among his constituents, whose standing gives weight to his opinions:

"*April 7th*, 1828.

"We have lately discovered that our country abounds in *Gold*, more particularly the county of Guilford. Our flint ridges have gold dust, more or less. Some are worth working; others are not; but it appears that there is, in every neighborhood where the white and yellow flint abounds, gold dust. I have seen several grains of gold, found in Orange. There are, at this time, fifteen or twenty hands working in the lower edge of Guilford county, at a gold mine on the land of Moses Gibson. An extensive copper mine is discovered in Chatham county, South of Greensborough, in Guilford. There is more labor done at gold mines, than on many farms.

"Our common farmers in the upper counties are doing nothing, or, in other words, they are starving. This is not a wheat country, and if it was, the carriage of flour would destroy itself. The bottoms, on their rivers and creeks, are only good for corn and rye. My opinion is, that this country was intended by the God of Nature to be a stock country: this part of North Carolina could keep pace with any State of the same size, in raising sheep: a bale of wool would bear carriage. The Brushy Mountains in Surry, Wilkes and Burke counties would furnish pastures for many thousand head of sheep, and if our sturdy men of capital would turn their attention to the establishing of manufactories, instead of making their sons land or slave speculators, &c. &c., it would add much to the morality and industry of our country, and stop the tide of emigration to the North and West. I hope the next region of gold to be discovered by the North Carolinians, will be the employment of many shepherds on the Brushy Mountains, and other places, attending large flocks of sheep. I am not entirely alone in this hope; we have a few men in North Carolina that have not the same kind of eyes as the Governor of Virginia. When I see bales of wool, as well as cotton, in the markets of North Carolina, I shall think that we are travelling in the right path. I think such steps ought to be pursued in Congress, as will, in the end, encourage the raising of hemp and wool. North Carolina is poor, as regards her navigation, but rich, with her internal resources and advantages; with a soil and climate friendly to the raising of corn, peas, potatoes, rice, cotton, tobacco, rye, and wheat, and all other grains, with wool and hemp, although more moderate for hemp; with her mines of gold, copper, and iron, and many other things of great value, she may, at some day, vie in prosperity with the wealthiest States in the Union. From the above broken hints, you may discover my opinion of internal improvements."

A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. We hope Mr. R. will visit Philadelphia with his wonderful instrument. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof that while we are licking up the vinegar from our sallad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake in the fulness of newly acquired knowledge, the crackling of one of its seeds for the crunching of a snapper turtle's shell.

U. S. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Comparative Price Current.

Cotton.—A considerable improvement has during the past week been manifested in our market for this staple, which had for many weeks been extremely languid.

Purchasers appeared more willing to come forward, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected. Import since our last, from Virginia 193 bales, South Carolina 388 do, Porto Rico 24 do, Providence, Rhode Island 50 do, Boston 11 do, Georgia 763 do, Alabama 1799 do, and New Orleans 544 do —Total 3772 bales. The sales for the week amount to between 4,200 a 4,300 bales, of which from 600 to 700 were New Orleans at 9¾, 10 and 11¼; from 1500 to 1600 Uplands at 8½, 10½ a 11, and upwards of 2000 bales Alabamas at 9½, 10½ a 11½c lb.

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, April 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

WAR PROCLAIMED.

By the fast sailing packet ship William Thompson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th March, we have received our London files to the 16th. From the extracts which we make from the Observer of the 16th, it will be seen that the question of war or peace in Europe, is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey.

Sunday, March 16.

On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his Court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his Excellency the Duke of Welington and to the Earl of Dudley, who sent intelligence of the event to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of Turkey having violated the Treaty of Ackerman, and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities. To these are added, the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of Odessa.

It is supposed that the Russians have already crossed the Pruth, though the French papers pretend to believe that they will not cross it until the 12th proximo. In the mean time, the Turks are once more resorting to a system of evasion and procrastination. The Reis Effendi has declared his regret and sorrow at the publication of the Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are positive forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies.

The French troops have not yet left Toulon, nor have any English troops embarked for Greece. The use of such an armament cannot be to oppose the Turks; it can be meant only to overawe the factious chiefs and lawless heterogeneous masses which compose the Greek population. Another week may bring us more decisive news as to the Russian movements; but it is impossible that the Emperor can have ventured upon a deviation from the Treaty of July, without a secret understanding with Austria; for, if Russia were an equal match for this power and Turkey combined, it is obvious that England and France, or either, could turn the balance against her.

We have great satisfaction in being able to state, that his Majesty is in the enjoyment of most excellent health. Sir Henry Halford has seen the King within these two days, when he said that he never found his Majesty in the enjoyment of better health than at this time.

The treaty between Russia and Persia has not been signed, & hostilities were expected to recommence.

There had been more demand for cotton, and for some descriptions an advance had been realized.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday Mar. 15.

The import this week is 2,153 bags, and the sales reach 14,440 bags, at rather higher rates for American descriptions, but the few Surats sold by auction, went off at very low prices. Uplands, 5d to 6¾d.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 50 a 9 25; Bagging, yard, 20 a 22½. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 16 a 16½. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $4 25 a 4 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liver. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 40. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat 70 a 75.

Notice.

THE Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 22d May next, of which the Clergy and Laity are desired to take notice—and as matters of great importance to the Church, will be laid before that Body—a full attendance of the Lay Delegates from the different Congregations, is requested.

JN. S. RAVENSCROFT,
Bish. of the Diocess of N. C.

April 19.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed the Standard Keeper's Office to the office on Gillespie street, formerly occupied by David Ochiltree, Esq. nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. Staiert, and hereby gives notice to all persons using Weights and Measures in the Town of Fayetteville, and County of Cumberland, to bring them forward and have them examined and adjusted agreeable to act of Assembly.

ISAAC NEWBERRY, S. K.

April 30, 1828. 69tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of June next, the following *LANDS*, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs on the same, due for the year 1826.

	Taxes.
1130 acres of Land on Deep Creek and Stewart's creek, listed by Dan. Munroe, Jr.	$3 19
500 acres on Little River, listed by Daniel McNeill,	1 85
900 acres on do. do., listed by Neill McNeill, Esq.	3 00
350 acres near B. Newberry, listed by Absolem Marsh,	2 62
1462½ acres on Beaver Creek, listed by Malcom McPherson,	5 72

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. Sh'ff.*

March 7, 1828. 69ts.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

HAVING a wish to emigrate from this to the South, we will sell low, our *LANDS* on Cape Fear river, viz: about *Seven Hundred Acres*, on the North West side of said river, 17 miles above Fayetteville, and equal to any on the river. There is about 150 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, about one half fresh ground; well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats, with excellent Springs, and reasonably good Buildings.

Also, several other Tracts of Pine Land, on the East side of said river, and on Black river, which have the advantages of excellent Mill Sites on them, and Timber inexhaustible. Also, two Lots in Averasborough. All which we will sell low. Any person wishing to purchase, and wishing to see the Lands before hand, can receive the necessary information by applying to us on the premises.

J. & D. McKETHAN.

Cumberland County, May 1. 69-3t.

Traveller's Inn,
AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART.

S. A. MATHIEU having re-established, in that pleasantly situated House on Broad street, three doors below the corner of De Kalb street, formerly occupied as such, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, by Mr. J. B. Mathieu, humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, and will assure those who may favor her with a call, that no exertions on her part will be wanting to make her house the quiet and comfortable repose of the weary Traveller.

Her Stables will be constantly supplied with the best provender.

S. A. MATHIEU.

Camden, S. C., April 26, 1828. 69 5w.

Rattle Snake.

A Liberal compensation will be given for a *RATTLE SNAKE*, dead or alive, or for information where one can be procured. If dead, and it is ascertained to have bitten itself, it will not be received.—Apply at this office.

April 24, 1828. 68tf.

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Lottery adventuring public, that he has made arrangements to furnish, at the shortest notice, Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries, *free of postage* to the purchaser. He will also pay or renew all prizes. The following are some of the first Lotteries to be drawn, in which he will receive orders for Tickets:

Was drawn yesterday!

State Lottery of Maryland.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets $5; Shares in proportion.

Draws this Day!

Virginia Navigation Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets only $3; Shares in proportion.

☞ Orders for Tickets in these two Lotteries will be received for two days more. The drawings will be received about the 4th of May.

Dismal Swamp Canal
LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000.

To be drawn on the 7th day of May, 1828.

Tickets $20; Shares in proportion.

E. J. HALE.

May 1, 1828.

POETRY.

From the London Keepsake for 1828.

THE SPIRIT OF MYSTERIES.

The power that dwelleth in great sounds to waken
Vague yearning, like the sailor's from the shore,
And dim remembrances whose hue seems taken
From some bright former state, our own no more;
Is not this all a mystery? who shall say
Whence are those thoughts, and whither tends their way?

The sudden images of vanished things,
That o'er the spirit flash we know not why;
Tones from some broken harp's deserted strings,
Warm sun-set hues of Summers long gone by;
A rippling wave—the dashing of an oar,—
A flower scent floating past our parents' door,

A word—scarce noted in its hour perchance,
Yet back returning with a plaintive tone;
A smile—a sunny or a mournful glance,
Full of sweet meanings now from this world flown,
Are not these mysteries when to life they start,
And press vain Spring-showers from the blighted heart?

And the far wanderings of the soul in dreams,
Calling up shrowded faces from the dead,
And with them bringing soft or solemn gleams,
Familiar objects brightly to o'erspread,
And wakening buried love, or joy, or fear—
These Night's Mysteries—who shall make them clear?

And the strange inborn sense of coming ill,
That sometimes whispers to the haunted breast,
In a low sighing tone, which nought can still,
Mid feasts and melodies a secret guest;—
Whence doth that murmur come, that shadow fall?
Why shakes the spirit thus?—'Tis Mystery all!

Darkly we move—we press upon the brink
Haply of unseen worlds, and know it not!
Yes! it may be that nearer than we think
Are those whom Death hath parted from our lot.
Fearfully, wondrously, our souls are made—
Let us walk humbly on, yet undismay'd!

Humbly—for knowledge strives in vain to feel
Her way among these marvels of the mind,
Yet undismayed—for do they not reveal
Th' immortal nature with our dust entwined?
So let us deem! and ev'n the tears they wake
Shall then be blessed, for that high Nature's sake.

FRIENDS.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest
Living nor dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath:
Nor life's affections, transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There *is* a world above
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love
Formed for the good alone:
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines
Till all are pass'd away,
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

MONTGOMERY.

Auction Sales.

On TUESDAY, 6th of May next,

AT the Subscribers' Auction Store, will commence the sale, (which will continue from day to day until closed) of the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS* of a House declining business, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Castings, Cotton Bagging, &c.

The above Goods were selected expressly for the Southern Market. Country Merchants and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the Stock being large, and few cut goods. They consist, in part, of

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,
Black and Coloured Silk, Swansdown, Toilinet, and Merseilles Vesting,
Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sarsnets, Silks, and Florences,
Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins.
Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment.
Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns,
Elegant rich and figured Muslin and Crape Robes,
Merino, silk, and common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Men and women's silk, cotton, and worsted Hose, black, white, and coloured,
Cotton, thread, and silk Laces, and lace Veils,
6-4 to 10-4 table Diapers and table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diaper,
Men and Women's kid, beaver, & silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured,
Several bales of domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination, three days before the sale.

Terms of sale, notes at Bank at six months.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 11, 1828. 67-3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to Market Square, one door East of Mr. John McArn's Fancy Store, intends keeping on hand as usual, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

made of the best materials, and of the various fashions. He will also manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of the above articles, and by the best workmen; his work, as usual, will be warranted. He feels grateful to a generous public, for the very liberal share of patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B.—He has on hand a few hundred weight of *first rate CHEESE*, for family use. ☞ Likewise, some few *ACCOUNTS* of sometime standing which he would have no objection to exchange for Cape Fear Bank Bills.

REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, April 3. 65-3t.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Lottery and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber has taken the office lately occupied by Mess. Yates & M'Intyre, Market Square, where he will be happy to attend to any orders for Lottery Tickets in any, or all the Northern Lotteries. He will receive regular Lists of drawings, and persons may rely on the earliest information of the fate of their tickets.

Cash paid for Prizes or renewed in the next Lottery to be drawn.

DRAWING OF THE

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

WASHINGTON CITY—Class No. 5.

47, 19, 25, 57, 35, 41, 10, 5, 45.

ANSON BAILEY.

April 15, 1828.

The Subscriber will also attend to the buying and selling all kinds of produce,—and he flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of this place, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business

Persons having notes in either of the Banks can have them attended to by addressing their favors to him through the Post Office, or by private conveyance, for a small compensation.

Those persons who trust to him their business, may rely on early advice and punctuality.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

20 Barrels of ALE,

Apply as above, A. B.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons whomsoever not to trade for a certain *Note of Hand*, drawn and signed by myself for the sum of $400, dated the 4th day of April, 1828, payable the 1st day of January, 1829, to Isaac Weatherly, of Guilford county, N. C. as the property for which said Note was given has proved to be unsound, as such, I am determined not to pay the said note unless I am compelled by the law.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Marlboro' C. H. (S. C.) April 9, 1828. 67-3t

Philadelphia Album,

AND LADIES LITERARY GAZETTE.—*3d Vol.*

IT is thus prematurely we present ourselves before the numerous patrons of the Philadelphia Album and the reading public generally, with a Prospectus of the 3d Volume, which will commence on the 6th of June next. The liberal manner in which the work has been hitherto encouraged, the letters of congratulation which we are daily in the habit of receiving from our numerous subscribers, and above all the flattering testimonials of commendation which have been so generally and publicly expressed in the editorial columns of our brother publishers, induce us to believe that the work has obtained a character both at home and abroad, which if it is creditably sustained will not dishonor the reputation of American miscellaneous literature, and entitle it to a fair portion of that munificent patronage which of late years has been so indiscriminately lavished upon works of an imitative character. Since the commencement of this miscellany, two years ago, a host of weekly publications professing similar ends, and advocating similar principles, have started up in almost every town and village in the Union. It is with satisfaction, we discern that the appetite for miscellaneous literature has been whetted by this circumstance, the understanding has been enlightened, and the taste quickened with a desire to peruse and possess works of this character and of merit, having for their ostensible and two-fold ends, instruction and amusement.—The exceedingly cheap rate at which many of these periodicals are published, and the amusing variety of topics which are discussed in their pages, has been productive of that natural consequence, which we in particular, among our competitors for public approbation, have been so largely blessed with—a wide and increasing patronage. It is true, the facilities we enjoy in point of location, and the literary stamina inherent to the reflecting nature of our city, has possessed us of many advantages of which our brethren are deprived. All these properties of good fortune have increased in worth and abundance with the existence of our paper. The regular contributors to the work are numerous and good, and the occasional donations which are perpetually flowing in upon us from the generosity of literary strangers, with those emanating from the ambitious aspirations of youthful genius, keeps us constantly furnished with a choice variety of solid and interesting literature. Among our correspondents we can enumerate biographers, essayists, novelists and poets, all anxious to win the meed of an enlightened public's approbation, and all competing in the generous rivalry of talent. If there is any department which has not been sustained with sufficient judgment it is that of the editor. And even here were we to credit the flatteries of our cotemporaries, we might have spared ourselves this confession. But whatever this may have been heretofore, hereafter it shall be bettered. We pledge it with the confidence of experience, increasing years, and awakening vigour. Depending as we do, solely upon the opinions of the public for the reputation, and consequently the circulation of our journal, we shall be assiduous to please that public, and render ourselves more justly entitled to their benefactions.—The tone of our sentiments will always take the colour of our judgment, and sincerity, and justice, shall be the only moderators on the strictures of that judgment. All that can serve to instruct and to amuse, all that is calculated either to enlighten the understanding, or to improve the heart, will be eagerly and assiduously sought after, to adorn our pages. The advocacy which in the outset we professed for woman, and which we believe has been the paramount cause of the success of this journal, will rather be increased than diminished in its future conduct. Dispassionate criticism, moral fiction and meritorious verse, will ever be welcomed to its columns. The arts and sciences shall not be forgotten, nor the brilliant witticism, or pleasant *bon mot* lost in a world of pedantry and metaphysics. In short, the most devoted and fastidious attention shall be paid both to the matter and manner of the work, with a laudable ambition to render it still more deserving among readers of taste and attainments.

The embellishments which shall accompany the third volume of this work, shall exceed those of the former volumes. Nothing shall be called so that shall not be considered intrinsically an embellishment.—If they consist in engravings they will be such as shall do honor to the country, and not the miserable prints that are generally imposed upon the unwary and the generous. The paper shall be good and uniform in its texture. The number of pages will be the same as at present, but from a more discriminate arrangement of the type, a larger portion of reading matter will be furnished weekly. With these views in anticipation, we throw ourselves upon the bounty of the public, soliciting none to encourage who shall not consider the possession of the work equivalent to the amount of the subscription.

To the numerous editors who have so generously copied our former notices, who have so liberally commended our feeble efforts to please, and who have so largely transferred our articles into the columns of their journals, we return our unaffected thanks. Beggars that we are, the obligation will be still more enhanced by a few insertions of this prospectus. We do not offer an exchange in comparison for this service, but as a feeble tribute to their courtesy, for even then the obligation will be uncancelled and the same.

The Philadelphia Album will continue to be issued every Wednesday at $2 50 per annum, invariably in advance. It is advisable that all who wish to obtain a complete volume, commencing with the first number of the next, will forward their names, enclosing one year's subscription immediately. The paper will then be regularly and promptly forwarded. Address, (post paid,) *Morris & Kenney*, 45 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN PACKAGES of Spring Goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, will enable him to offer them at unusually low prices. Country Merchants and those wishing family supplies will please call and examine the Goods. On hand at all times, an assortment of the

Best Bolting Cloths,

Also, *SUGAR* and *COFFEE*. New Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64tf

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry } WINES.
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-*tf.*

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Blanks for sale.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63*tf.*

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,		$4 00
Board alone,	„ „	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„ „	3 00
Dinner alone,	„ „	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,

300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Richard McKinie. }

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet ches in height, and stoutly built. We purch Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought a Carpenters most of the time since. He was fo ly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's C Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Wash on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may joined some runaways belonging either to Sam or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehe and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being ly lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply the following kinds of *LEATHER* on which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FE

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N

THE public are respectfully informed, consequence of the recent death of Ma ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been en in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, h sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has purposely erected at great expense, for a Hot now in complete order for the reception and a modation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel co several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apart* particularly suited for the private accommodat *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders wi without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATH ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Ba richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Li* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, b experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are co niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduc House in the most genteel manner; and no ef shall be spared to render it every way worth continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRAC

October 25. 30tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, th has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERI GOODS, newest style.* They have been bou the New York auctions, a considerable part o original package sales, and will be sold, eith wholesale or retail, at very low prices for c Merchants from the country will do well to ca examine for themselves. His assortment cons part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixt drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florent
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles ves
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades &
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt de
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bo
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy b
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN M

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.